

## NUMBER 2

enable a generalization as to the number and equivalency of the coal seams. The section bears in its lower part a resemblance to that of the country near the Ohio river; but, after the first two hundred and fifty feet above the conglomerate is passed, the resemblance is not so great. There seem to be, here, greater changes between coals, within short distances, than are common farther north.

Of late years, owing to the low price of coal in the lower markets, coal mining has not been as profitable as formerly, and but little is now mined in this region except of the finer grades of cannel coal which bring a higher price, and can therefore, yet be mined and transported at a profit.

The cause of this stagnation in the mining industry is the excessive cost of transportation, due entirely to the

transportation; but entirely to the usual certainty and danger of the river navigation. Coal-boats drawing five feet of water can only be running during high water, which can be expected for but a small part of the year. The loss, therefore, necessitates the storage of large quantities of coal, often for months after it is mined, while waiting for a rise in the river sufficient to carry it off. This storage is of great detriment to the coal, as it is injured by exposure to the weather. In addition to the injury and loss by exposure, an extra cost is involved through the loss of capital lying idle for so long a time.

The boats used to carry the coal down the river can never be returned, and they are, therefore, usually sold at a great loss. The river is so different in navigation, that from three to five men are re-

In addition to these necessary and inevitable expenses, there is great risk involved in the navigation of the river, a large proportion of the boats never reach

These combined causes make the cost of coal, at the markets along the lower river, so great, that Pennsylvania coal is brought down the Ohio river, up the Kentucky, and sold at a less price in Frankfort than the coal from this region. Thus, the work that has been done by the

State in improving the navigation of the Kentucky river, for a part of its course only, actually operates against the interests of Kentucky coal miners, instead of furthering them, for it enables Pennsylvania coal to compete with them in their own markets, without assisting them in any degree. Were Kentucky river deep-

any degree. Were Kentucky river slack watered to the mines, so that coal could be shipped at nearly all seasons of the year, and the empty barges returned cheaply, this region could supply coal to the whole of that part of the state bordering the river, at prices which would drive all foreign coal from the market and it could even do better business.

Until improved means of transportation are furnished this region, either by slackwater or railroad, there can be no extensive and regularly conducted mining enterprises. The fine-grade cannel

coals will probably continue to be mined in a precarious and haphazard way, as they commonly bring a price sufficient to pay a small profit over the risk and expense of transportation; but, with this exception, the great body of coal will remain untouched.

The lowest coal mines on the Ken-

tucky river are near the mouth of the South Fork, at Beattyville and Proctor, where one of the sub-conglomerate coals of excellent quality is mined. There are few mines above this for about twenty-five to thirty miles along the river, until near the mouth of Holly creek. Between these places the river runs through

"the narrows," a gorge or canon while it has cut through the conglomerate. For most of this distance the sub-conglomerate coals are beneath the level of the river, while the hills do not rise sufficiently high over the conglomerate, until some distance back from the river, to hold the coals which have been mined.

Above Holly creek, banks have been opened every few miles, until the last are reached about five miles above Hazard, in Perry county. Most of these, as already stated, are abandoned, and have fallen in, so that exposures of the coal

that can be measured are rare. Back from the river, openings or exposures of the coals are very few, as there has been no inducement to mine coal while wood is still the most common household fuel in use. In studying the geology of this country, therefore, reliance has to be placed mainly on natural

The change in the general character of the rocks from that of the region nearer the Ohio river, which has been re-

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# THE HERALD.

**\$1.00 Per Annum,**  
Always in Advance.

The paper is sent to subscribers by mail by registered letter, post-office money order or draft on Cincinnati. Money sent in this way will be at our risk.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : EDITOR.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.:  
WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 4, 1885.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce D. S. GORSEY as a candidate for the legislature, subject to action of the democratic party.

## TOBACCO OR GRAPES?

In view of the fact that we are almost certain to have railroad transportation to the leading markets of the country at no distant day, it seems that the wide-awake farmer should discontinue tobacco raising and put his land in something more productive. Tobacco, to say the least, is the most injurious to land of any thing grown upon it. It takes up the strength of the soil and soon renders it unfit for the production of a remunerative crop of any kind. Besides, the prices which now obtain are fluctuating, so that when the farmer puts in a crop he has but a vague idea of what it will bring him after his time and toil of raising and curing it; and, indeed, there is no certainty of its being cured in a way to produce the best results. Another argument against it is the fact that there is scarcely any solid insurance company in the land which will have the temerity to insure a crop of tobacco in the coming years, after their experience of the past season.

We would not advise an absolute cutting off of the tobacco crop at once. A fruit farm will be more profitable by far than tobacco. The soil here is admirably adapted to fruits of all kinds, and especially grapes, and after grapes, wine-making—pure native wine. The acre of grapes on our land will produce more money than any one acre in the State will produce in tobacco.

The farmer who will this year plant a vineyard can have the satisfaction, in less than five years from to-day of knowing that he has "struck it rich." By all means plant a south hill-side in grapes this year, and as the vines grow, save slips; and increase your acreage. Doubt the wisdom of it if you will, but cut this out and plant it in some conspicuous place to read later on in life. Every farmer who plants a vineyard in 1885 will increase his worldly wealth tenfold before another half decade shall have passed away. The demand for pure native wine is increasing year by year. The extent to which grape growing and wine-making can be carried on in this country is great beyond conception. France has an area of 204,147 square miles (less than the area of the state of Texas), yet exports 4.27 per cent. of the area of France the product of wine in 1870 was 1,570,371,200 gallons worth, at the low price of 25 cents a gallon, \$392,592,807, or more than the value of the entire wheat crop from the whole United States for that year. In other words, France, on an area a little more than one-fifth the size of Kentucky, produced wine valued at more than the value of the wheat crop of the United States, or of the cotton crop.

## SWANGO SPRINGS.

The wonderful spring bearing the above name is scarcely known beyond the borders of Kentucky, and yet the water of this spring has performed more wonderful cures, according to the number who have visited it, than any spring in the world, not excepting even the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. Like the water of Hot Springs, it is as efficacious in external as it is in internal use. And unlike Hot Springs, it is a covering remedy in lung troubles. Several cases of consumption, pronounced beyond the skill of physicians, have succumbed to a free use of this water as a tonic; while lunatic persons, afflicted with rheumatism, over their existence to the health-giving qualities of it, used as a bath. We might go on and cite hundreds of persons whose existence seemed a burden and life seemed ebbing away, until induced to try the virtues of Swango Spring. Where, behold, they announce that "iron is king," and take a new lease on life. Herein lies the secret of its life-giving properties—it contains more iron than any other mineral water in the world. Sick headache, torpid liver, constipation, neuralgia, nervousness, salivary consumption, restlessness, dyspepsia, are all cured by the free and frequent use of this water. But space forbids a fuller description of the spring and the virtues of the water in the present issue. We appeal to all suffering humanity who may read this article, to try this spring as soon as convenient.

Marshall is now the only county in Kentucky without a newspaper—Winchester Democrat.

Why, LESLIE, you're way off. Your next neighbor and daughter of Clarke, Powell, together with some fifteen other counties, are without that blessing.

# WOLFE'S WEALTH.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MAY BE.

The Future Sent of Large Manufacturers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 27, 1885.

Editor of THE HERALD GREEN HERALD:

Some time since, I had the pleasure and privilege of visiting your country. I had carried in my mind some general ideas of its location and resources from the war days of 1863, and from a general examination of the state reports of our geological survey; but I was totally unprepared to find such enormous undeveloped wealth in a county so close to leading railway lines. In an average of red wealth, few counties can surpass Wolfe. If the Kentucky Union railway were completed by way of the Red river valley and Campton through Wolfe county, in less than five years the income from the products of the county would surpass those of any county in the state. Great as Barlow, Fayette, Scott, Woodford, Clarke, Jessamine, or other of the richest agricultural counties of the state, may be, they have nothing which can approximate the vast natural wealth of Wolfe, which is now closed in the unfortunate list of "prisoner counties." Wolfe and Powell contain the only white pine south of the Ohio river. I rode for fifteen miles, through splendid forests of this valuable wood. Gentlemen from other sites with me, were amazed at this immense wealth, now unproductive and being destroyed by decay and forest fire. Having seen the Michigan forests, I feel safe in saying that many of the trees in this belt surpass the best pine lands of Michigan, and judging from what I personally saw, I should say that there was in Wolfe county, enough of this white pine timber to make its value to the county for twenty years, according to average, equal to the wheat production of the best counties in Kentucky for a similar period. If the timber were removed, agriculture would follow in the wake of the woodman's axe, and thus thousands of acres, when denuded of valuable timber, would produce tobacco fruitfully equal to the products of similar things in any part of Kentucky.

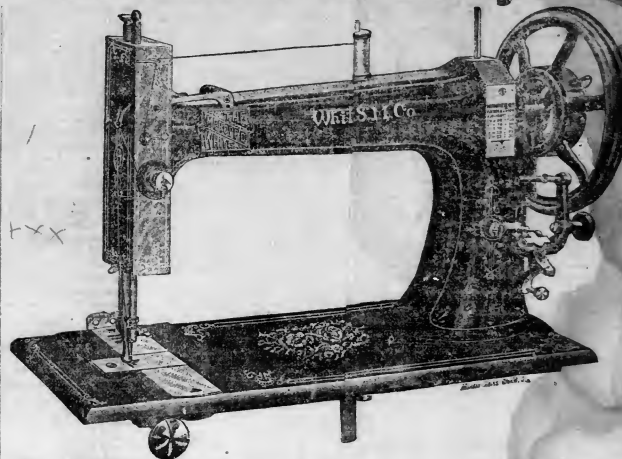
The extent and value of your oak forests were equally amazing. The oak timber of Wolfe county could not be cleared out for twenty years, and it cannot be excelled in quantity or quality, by any oak land in America. The trees, so tall, and straight and clear, will produce the highest quality of ship and railway timber. An acre of much of the oak forest in Wolfe county, would in one year more revenue to its owner than the pasturage from the best blue grass land would produce in ten years.

The coal deposits were more surprising than the timber. Prof. Branner, at my request, had kindly ordered examinations of the coal veins of Wolfe county, to be made by his assistants in the past winter, and coal was found near Campton, which develops as one of the best coal fields in America. Land containing similar deposits in Pennsylvania are worth \$2,500 an acre. A thorough analysis shows the seam to be thicker, while the quality is equal to the best product mined in this country. The Wolfe county coal seems to be singularly free from sulphur. The deposit begins on the Red river, west of McNab's mountain, and continues throughout the entire county. A thousand coke ovens could be profitably operated at or near Campton and the yield from these four or five coal mines would produce a dollar per day for every man in Wolfe county.

The iron deposits were found, also, to be much thicker than was originally believed. The best quality of iron ore is found near Red river, with a thickness of four feet in the vein, and this within eight miles of a very fine quality of coking coal; thus making Wolfe county, and Powell, one of the most economical places for the manufacture of iron in America. The coal and the iron can be found within from two to ten miles of each other, both of a very high quality, and I am informed that there is no place in this country where a similar state of affairs can be found, except near Cumberland Gap on the Tennessee and Kentucky line. This would unquestionably enable parties to manufacture iron at not exceeding \$11 to \$12 per ton. If this be true, when railway communication is established, Wolfe county will be the seat of large iron manufacturing. It is thus apparent that your country has, in a remarkable degree—and all right to it—its veins rich in wealth and prosperity, fine timber, coking and other bituminous coal and iron deposits. A railway passing through Wolfe on the suggested line of the Kentucky Union would make for the county an annual revenue from these three products of \$400,000. If such wealth were in Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana, a line would be constructed in less than six months. I was somewhat surprised not to find more enthusiasm among the people of Wolfe. Its taxable property is now set down at \$600,000. The construction of this road would, in three years, make the land in this county worth 6,000,000 of dollars, and yet some of your people seem disinclined to even take the step for the county to pay for the right of way for a line through its borders. There can be no question that Wolfe, Morgan,

# The WHITE Sewing Machines

It is the SIMPLEST and MOST DURABLE SEWING MACHINE Made.



IT STANDS UNRIVALED.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE A GOOD ACTIVE PERSON IN EVERY TOWN TO REPRESENT US.  
**P. L. REESE, General Manager**  
Office in the Mammoth Reese Building, MT. STERLING, KY.  
A few Extra Canvasers wanted who can Come Well Recommended.

For Lexington and Vicinity, address R. F. NENKELLY, 75 Main.  
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For Mayville and Flemingsburg, and vicinity, address Z. J. J. Fleming.  
For Olive Hill and Vicinity, address L. PELLEY, Esq. Jamaica.

# T. F. ROGERS, J. T. & F. D.

MT. STERLING, KY.,

Sends greeting to the GOOD PEOPLE of Wolfe, Morgan, Menifee, Magoffin, Breathitt and Powell: May their "HERALD" be a success, and furnish news both fresh, interesting and spicy. And while you are reading, remember that to adorn the person with Fine

# General Merchandise

HAZEL GREEN, KY.  
Care in stock the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. Having the experience of many years, in our line of business, we feel justified in asserting to the trade, both Wholesale and Retail, that we do, CAN, and WILL meet the wants of our patrons, and make it to your interest to patronize us. Besides an immense stock of

# MERCHANT TAILOR CLOTHING!

The PEDAL EXTREMITIES with Fine Custom BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, and the head with a Nice HAT, contributes to comfort and happiness, not forgetting the numerous articles such as SHIRTS, NECK-WEAR, and

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, Saddlery, Groceries, Cutlery, &c., &c.

# Furnishing Goods.

All of the above will be sold at lowest prices by your friend

Leaf Tobacco, Live Stock, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange or Goods or in settlement of Notes and Accounts. Your trade respectfully solicited.  
J. T. & F. D. FAY.  
March 4th, 1885.

**TOM. F. ROGERS.**  
Next door to Exchange Bank, Mayfield Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
P. S. Also dealer in Shoemakers' Leather and Findings.

# SWANCO & BRO.,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, Stoves, and Farming Implements.

In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class country store, and at PRIME PRICES. Also, will take in exchange for Goods, or in payment of any debt, all kinds of Country Produce and Live Stock of every description.

# Swango Springs.

The Water of Life for Afflicted Humanity.

**IRON IS KING.**

These springs are located three-quarters of a mile from the beautiful town of Hazel Green. The water contains a larger percentage of iron than any other water known, and it is the most valuable in the cure of disease—used internally or externally.

Among the many diseases which fish is best, and for which this wonderful water is known to be a positive and permanent cure, are the following:

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, &c.

We append a few of the hundreds of testimonials which have been tendered as to the efficacy of this water in disease.

One lady writes: "I am so thankful to the Great Giver of all Blessings that I tried Swango Springs. Truly it did give me all the time and money spent there for the health and strength of my family."

A gentleman of Illinois says: "I think the water of Swango Springs did me more good than all the waters I have ever tried. I will certainly be with you again next spring."

HARRISON—L. T. Saling, J. G. Trinkle, P. L. Reese, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; F. M. Hinkle, P. M. Hinkle, Wm. Clarke, Plum Neck, Ky.

# THE CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.

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## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AND THE CABINET.

From the President's Office, the New Administration. The New Who Are to Guide the Ship of State Under the New Democratic Regime.

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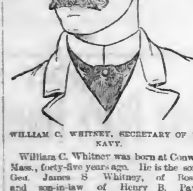
DANIEL MANNING, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

What Mr. Manning is known to himself. His boyhood was so hard and short that at the age of five he was forced to earn a living as an office boy in the Albany Argus, where he learned to set type, making his way into William Cassidy, the editor's good grace. He was a hospital-faced active lad, with a direct, simple way of saying things, that soon made him available as a reporter. In time Cassidy made him city editor, and on Cassidy's death years afterwards he stepped into his place. Perhaps the real luck that overtook Daniel Manning was the liking William Cassidy took to him. The editor of The Argus was not only a keen politician, but he was one of the most highly bred men ever known in Albany society. From his honest Irish parents young Manning got the rugged constitution and powerful frame that have been to him more than a fortune and a college diploma. But from William Cassidy he learned state courtesy and easy dignity, and he has been able to do so many creditable jobs with Cassidy and not learn to behave like a gentleman. Mr. Manning has been the president of a bank, a leader in the enterprise of Albany and the greatest single power in the Albany of today. He has been a senator and a business manager, a politician and a statesman. He has been over until now held an office, though he has disposed of many. He has been a director of Samuel J. Tilden, and as chairman of the democratic state committee he has a national reputation.



WILLIAM BREWSTER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Ex-Judge Brewster was born in Salem about 1852. He graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1874 and married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody. He has two children, a son and a daughter. He was admitted to the bar about 1880. Gov. Washburn appointed him to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873, which he held until 1880, when he resigned. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Judge Brewster is a direct descendant from Gov. John Endicott. Until the fall and Everett campaign he was an old-line Whig. As that time he came into the democratic party. As he has been in the party since, he has been a very dignified. As a judge he stood high in rank. He has never been prominent in politics, but he has been a member of the democratic party of Massachusetts for a long time, and although defeated he received a very handsome vote.



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William C. Whitney was born at Conway, Mass., forty-five years ago. He is the son of Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston, and son-in-law of Henry B. Payson, of Ohio. He was graduated at Yale in 1883, and then at Harvard law school. Coming to New York he took a desk in the office of Judge A. R. Lawrence. Here Whitney became familiar with the intricate law of Gotham, which it afterwards became his duty as corporation counsel to enforce. His admission to the New York bar took place in 1884. His business for some time was chiefly in connection with corporations, in which he obtained a large practice. Prior to his appointment as corporation counsel of the city of New York, which took place in 1893, at the time when the Tweed ring were still plaguing through the courts, he held the office successively through the administration of several mayors till 1893, when he resigned, as he said, for personal reasons. It is not to be presumed that because he preceded the accession to Andrew Jackson's remark about officeholders—that few die and more resign—that he was not an important one. The salary was

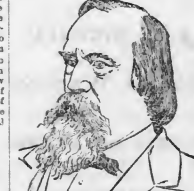
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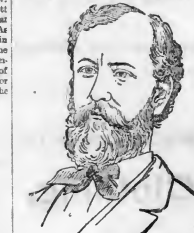
AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Though a native of Tennessee Senator Garland's family removed to Arkansas when he was but one year old. He received a collegiate education in Kentucky and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. He was a delegate to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession, and subsequently served in both houses of the Confederate congress. He was elected to the United States senate from Arkansas in 1878. In 1879 he was elected governor of his state, took his seat in the United States senate in 1881 and was re-elected in 1883. Garland is one of the ablest men in the senate. He is one of the finest southern gentlemen in Washington. Senator Palmer says he will be a credit to Mr. Cleveland's administration as far as ability goes. He is indefatigable in committee work, his legal knowledge and judicial impartiality have made him an invaluable member of the judiciary committee. He does not pay much attention to his personal appearance. He is a widower and has three children. He has a pleasant home on Massachusetts avenue in Washington and one at Little Rock, Ark.



GEORGE QUINTIN CURTIS LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Lamar is a typical southerner in appearance, build and training, and one of the best men in the southern politics. He is in his sixtieth year, and had a thoughtful and extremely interesting career. After his admission to the bar at the age of twenty-two, he spent many years as a tutor in various colleges. He was a member of the Mississippi of the 55th and 56th congresses, prior to the breaking out of the war, but he refused to take part in the secession convention of his state. In the Confederate army he won a colonelcy. After the war he was elected to the forty-first and forty-fourth congresses, and then elected to the United States senate in 1877, and re-elected in 1881. The salary of Charles Sumner, delivered by Mr. Lamar in the house of representatives in March, 1874, was the famous speech known as the sectional differences that existed between the north and south. Mr. Lamar is a widower and lives in rural life in Washington. He knows and cares a little about money-making as a child, and is consequently poor.



W. F. VILAS, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

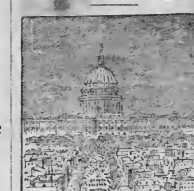
Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1839. When he was seven years old he went to Wisconsin and entered as a pupil of the university of that state, and was graduated there in 1858. After which he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. Being admitted to the supreme court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, and in 1860 he made his first argument before the supreme court of that state. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain in the twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of law January 1, 1864. The supreme court of Wisconsin appointed him Vilas one of the justices of the supreme court in 1873, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the senate, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.

By midnight the number of persons in the city was greater than ever before. In his history, President-elect Cleveland called at the Crawford house and spent the night, having in conversation with President Arthur in the red parlor, and was then driven back to the Crawford house and the streets of the city were crowded. President Arthur returned the visit, accompanied by Marshall McMillen. The visit was a brief one and its conclusion Mr. Cleveland and party dined in the private dining room.

## INAUGURAL SCENES.

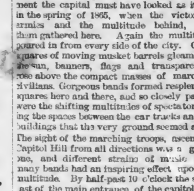
WASHINGTON'S GRAND GREETING TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

The City Dressed in Bunting and Flowers. Gorgeous Scenes of Pomp and Pageantry. The New Administration in Possession.



THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock, on the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the senate, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, vice president and the secretary returned to the senate chamber, and the president, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the executive mansion.



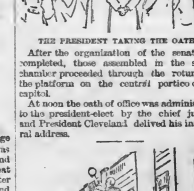
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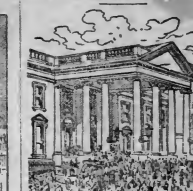
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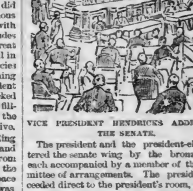
not fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission to the senate chamber, as if admission were to be won by waiting. The number of people inside, however, was not small, each member receiving five and each representative two. As soon as the doors were opened the galleries of the senate rapidly filled. Many holding tickets to the senate wing, but not to the galleries, filled the wings and corridors. The military organizations assembled in the cross streets about the Capitol park, where they remained while the president-elect delivered his inaugural address.

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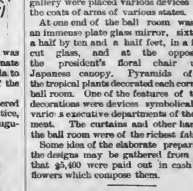
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## Map of Washington.

The above map shows the principal points of interest during the day. The route of the procession is indicated by the dotted line. No. 1 is the Arlington, President Cleveland's temporary stopping place; No. 2 is the white house; No. 3, the capitol; No. 4, Washington drive, where the procession began its march; No. 5, Thomas circle, where the procession was disbanded; No. 6, the position holding, where the inaugural ball was held; No. 7, Washington monument, where the five women were left off. Thousands of people were attracted by the display.

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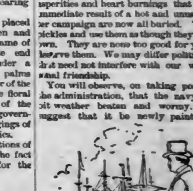
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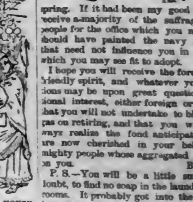
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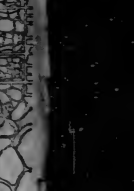
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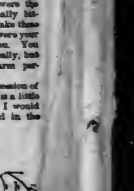
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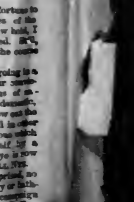
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